TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

THIS EVENING—LEAR, THE PORSAKEN. Miss Locille Westers. OLYMPIC THRATER.
THIS RUBNING-TREASURE TROVE; A NEW-YORK STORY.

DAILY TEIBUNE, 20 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—THE STRANCER—THE ROBERT JUDGE
—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CUCHOSTIES—VAN AMBURGES COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authoritizated by the name and address of the writer—not nocessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for or the writer-FIFTH-AVE. OPERA-HOUSE.
THE RVENING-COMB & Christi's Ministrels-THE RIVAL'S
RENDEZYOUS-LOT THE POOR INDIAN, &c.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Tuin-THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING-IMPERIAL TROUPS OF

Let Tenement-Houses in New-York and in London: The Decision of the Supreme Court of the Police License Question: Civil Court Re-ports, and the Court Calendar on the second page; Monetary and Market Reports and Ship News on the third page, and on the seventh

THE EVENING-THEODORE THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN page, Science. All the Fenians who have been convicted of

> The Republican State Convention of Louisiana is in session at the Mechanics' Institute.

> This year there is likely to be no massacre. Escobedo has issued an address to the

> An important order from the Secretary of the Treasury to Revenue officers is included in our Washington dispatches. It prohibits the

> accounts, and is intended to stop all abuses of the kind. The question whether the jury in the Surratt trial had been legally impanneled was argued at great length yesterday by the coun-

> all applications for permission to raise Terri gentlemen who, like Gov. Meagher, are burn-

A Cable dispatch asserts that the Sublime Price \$6 per dozen, or 60 coats single bottle; soid at druggists and Porte has issued a firman making Egypt a separate sovereignty. Supposing the news to be correct, it probably means that the ruler of Egypt is to possess the same amount of indethe best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has pendence as the princes of Roumania and been need for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cares wind colic, regulates

> tended the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and no doubt is aware that no act could have been more unpopular. Gen. Sheridan has written to Gen. Grant stating that he fears he will be obliged to remove Gov. Throckmorton, and in reply Gen. Grant advises no action till the

The important decision of the Supraine Court, on our second page, affirms the unconstitutionality of the twelfth section of the City Tax Levy, passed by the Legislature at its last session. That section transferred to the Roard of Metropolitan Police the powers and duties in respect to the city licenses which had previously been vested in the Mayor and Common Council. Suit was brought by the City, for which judgment has been unanimously given by Judges Ingraham, Smith, and Leonard. It is understood that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and a final decision obtained this month.

Ex-Mayor Monroe has gone back to New-Orleans with a long tale, which is compensation for the cropping of his ears. He uttered what is vulgarly called a whopper, when he said at a public meeting that he had not met a single man in the North who indorses the course of Gen. Sheridan. Where could he have been? He found that Radicalism was virtually dead, and that the people of the North were trembling lest they should be put under military rule. Monroe told a great many other whoppers, and might have told many more, had not somebody turned off the gas, and thus fittingly put a stop to the ex-Mayor's inventions.

tent clerks. Now let us call the Surrogate's attention to another matter which he himself can easily remedy by going to work. It is this: there are volumes in his office, embracing the records of wills and their proof, upon the proper record which may depend millions of property. Mrs. Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Hawes, of which may depend millions of property.

These wills have been admitted to probate.

signature. We had occasion to look at the record of a will in his office some time ago, and, although the will was recorded in full, and the record professed to be signed and attested by the Surrogate's signature, yet that signature was wanting to that and the other records in the book. If the Surrogate has time to spend Winters at Albany as a Member of Assembly, while Surrogate of this County. he can certainly attend to the little work we demand of him, and thus in some small way endeavor to earn his salary. We trust the Board of Supervisors will suggest to Surrogate Tucker the expediency of at once devoting two hours of his time to signing these records.

THE LAW AND THE SWORD.

The President and his Cabinet yesterday considered the opinion which the Attorney-General has been directed to give of the right of the District Commanders in the South to remove civil officers. Mr. Johnson again and again in his veto messages, and in the strongest terms, declared that the Reconstruction act placed "all the people of the Southern States under the absolute dominion of military rulers," and that it gave to the General in command "the power of an absolute monarch-that his will was to take the place of "all law." It now appears that the President is not infallible, and that he has two ways of interpreting the law. Before the passage of the bill. Mr. Johnson made it as severe as possible in order to make it odious; now he would make it as mild as possible, in order to reconcile it with his policy, and the Attorney-General has been set at work to find a flaw sufficient to justify interference with the execution of the law.

Thus far, no action of the military commanders has made such an opinion a practical necessity. It is a merely theoretical and strained interpretation of the law, which no error or abuse demanded. The removals of civil officers in the Rebel States have been exceptions. Gov. Patton of Alabama (though he sought to prevent registration), Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, Gov. Throckmorton of Texas, remain in office. Every officer able to discharge his duties, and patriotic enough to decently submit to the law, has been unmolested, and of all the removals there is not one that is not fully justified. Sheridan removed Abell, Monroe, and Herron for notorious crimes; with perfect impartiality he removed Wells, a Radical, for reasons equally good. Gen. Pope, in removing Mayor Withers for neglect of duty in the case of the Mobile riots, had certainly right on his side. Sheridan surely gave no cause for complaint when he offered the Governorship of Louisiana to Durant, and gave it to Flanders; nor did Pope when he made Horton the Mayor of Mobile. It is as clear as the day that the intent of the Military law is Reconstruction; that it was not intended to destroy but to build up civil government in the South, and in this spirit it has been executed by each of the District Commanders. Congress did not mean to sweep away the civil authority in the South, and the law may in letter, but cannot in spirit, be so construed. If Mr. Johnson is prepared to take this stand, and to delay reconstruction upon the plan of Congress in the hope of forcing it upon his own plan, he will soon find that the people are

ready to meet him. Who then would be responsible for this alsolute tyranny, this prevention of speedy Reconstruction? Mr. Stanbery would answer, Congress, which made the law; we, the President, who sought this strained interpretation of its language. Congress, the Republican party, never intended that the military power should utterly supersede civil power in the Southern States; it gave the District Commanders the right of control, the right of removal, and, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, plainly did not intend to deprive them of the right of appointment. One of the great, self-evident purposes of the Reconstruction law is the maintenance and restoration of civil authority in the Rebel States, and that purpose will be fulfilled. Quibbling may defeat it for a time, but that defeat will not obtain the success of the President's policy. Should the presumed opinion of the Attorney-General be enforced, it will be for a short time only, for as certainly as such interference with the law is attempted will Congress meet

in July. TENEMENT HOUSE REPORM.

Cleanliness being next to godliness, the average New-York tenement house must be considered about as near perdition as it is possible for earthly things to be. To the unaccustomed inspector of these dwelling places along our rivers and in the cross streets, some of which are described in our columns to-day, filth is the most apparent characteristic; but a closer inspection will show that where dirt abounds there do disease, ignorance, and crime abound much more. Our City missionaries and religious visitors accomplish good when they are enabled to accompany their counsels with bread and their tracts with cotton; but if they would advance the morality of the tenement quarters, their proper subjects for exhortation and reproof are to be found in the householders who sit by their side in the prayer meeting, and discuss with them the wickedness of this modern Sodom. It is with them that the responsibility lies, not with the poor tenants, who would gladly be cleaner and better if they

could. There is hope for our tenement population, but it comes not from those who should have been first in the reform. The Metropolitan Board of Health has at length secured authority to enforce sanitary measures in tenement houses, and to make the property pay for its own renovation. Already our tenements, as a whole, are in far better condition than they were last year; and in one year from the time the new law goes into effect, we may hope to abate the fever pens which disgrace so many of our streets at this time. Pestilence is a stern teacher; the cholera last year gave our citizens a few admonitory hints, and, unless these are well beeded, the further chastisement may be a fearful scourging. In nineteen cities and towns of Great Britain sanitary improvements reduced the rate of mortality from 28 in 1,000 to 21 in 1,000, and in Liverpool the decrease was 30 per cent. The death-rate in this city during the first week of June-the healthiest of the year, thus far-was 24.98 per 1,000, and in Brooklyn 21.42 per 1,000. Those having in charge or in ownership the abominations of New-York may, if they will, take these facts as an index of what they, too, can accomplish.

politic statesman might have been, but he has done what pointic statesman might have been, but he has done wha he could to save his country and stay the hand of faction: With Ben. Waile as Acting President, chaos would come again, and we would be handed over again to an un-reasoning and mobguard Radicalism."

- We trust Mr. Wade will not take this backhanded compliment to heart. The World does not flatter him, certainly; but then it is nothing like as hard on him as it was on Mr. Johnson when he was only Vice-President.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The news received yesterday from the South American Republics is again of a gloomy character. The United States of Colombia and Peru are both again in the throes of a civil war. It is creditable to the people of Colombia that they have promptly and vigorously organized a general resistance to the high-handed violation of the Constitution by President Mosquera. All the States have not yet been heard from, but we already know that the Presidents of five of the nine States of the Confederationpamely, Panama, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Magdalena, and Santander-have declared against Mosquera. The President of the State of Magdalena has, according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, temporarily assumed the office of President of the Confederation, and called on all the Colombians to rally for the defense of their Constitution. In Panama, the President of the State and the Legislature were preparing to repel the troops which it was supposed Mosquera would send into the State to vindicate his authority, and they had greatly offended the foreign merchants by imposing

In Peru, the old Gen. Castilla has again raised the standard of revolt, and, as he is extremely popular with the army, it is feared that the troops sent against him may join the rebellion. This entirely causeless rebellion is another sad proof of the great instability of the South American Governments.

CONSPIRACY IN LABOR.

We hold that personal independence is the quality that gives dignity and insures success to American industry. This might, perhaps, with care, have been secured under the old system. If capitalists of generous impulses had gone a little further, and-having provided everything necessary to the material comfort of the working people, giving them fair wages and fair accommodations-had given them a share in the property created by their joint efforts, the passage from the old system to the new might have been made without trouble. But the transition was not destined to be so easy. The laborer was not satisfied with his hire, felt that he was used as a tool, was taken advantage of, was oppressed. He talked over his wrongs with his mates; he discussed the rates of wages; he lashed himself into rage; he regarded the capitalist as his enemy. The necessary result was the strike. We have done our best to expose the foolishness of strikes, considered as a means of adjusting Labor and Capital; but one or two points should be deeply considered. Strikes mean war. They suppose a state of war. They resort to the practices of war. They mean conspiracy-conspiracy of one kind of labor against another. When organized, as at last they come to be, the result is the trades' union, groups of trades' unions, compact leagues of working men, banded together by common pledges, making up a common purse, and, by accumulation of money and numbers, driving capital to the wall. This is war, which may be carried on upon an immense scale, with most terrible effects. It is so carried on in England, where Mr. Beales, the President of the Reform League, declared himself the representative of 800,000 men. It may be so carried on here, should the principle on which the working people rest come to prevail here, as

we devoutly pray it may not. For what does the working class gain by it? Does it become richer? On the contrary, it loses the habit of industry, which is more precious than days; it takes its hard earnings to support idlers in discontent; it alienates for war purposes funds that are demanded for the increasing exigencies of social life, education of children, improvement of tenements, cloth ing, amusements, recreation; and the increase of wages, if gained at all, will be no compensation for the greatest part of this sacrifice, if it is for any part of it. At the utmost, it will make good the expenditure of money. The loss of time it can never repair; nor for an acquired habit of indolence can it offer the smallest amends.

Does the conspiracy of Labor make the laborer independent? Far from it. He loses his independence more completely than ever before. He has no independence now whatever, He has made himself over to a party; he is watched by jealous eyes; he cannot work if he would; cannot take such wages as would satisfy him; he must wait the pleasure of others, and see his family suffer that the league may be sustained.

Does he acquire self-respect? How can be? He learns nothing. He enriches no faculty. He gains no influence. He steps into no opportunity. He swells with defiance, but his defiance is irrational. He blusters, but it i against the laws of trade. He sets himself up. but it is only in his conceit. The chances are that he will become lazy, vicious, angry, and intractable. He makes enemies of the very people who should be his best friends. This conspiracy in labor is probably more destructive to the manhood of the working classes than the system of patronage was, for this under favorable conditions, did provide for the higher mental and social culture of working people. It founded literary institutions, established reading-rooms and schools tried experiments in model lodging-houses, and endeavored to make the laboring man feel that he was a moral being. All this ceases when conspiracy begins. Capital shuts its hand. closes its purse, husbands its means, and makes ready for the losses and expenditures of a campaign. The question is, which party shall first be brought to terms? Under the old system of patronage there might be good-will, hearty and permanent, between Labor and Capital. Under this system only ill-will is possible; and ill-will not for the moment, but unintermitting. The two interests act toward one another on the offensive and defensive; each seeks its separate advantage without regard to the other's interest, or to the laws of honorable work. An intense and bitter selfishness takes the place of the sentimental kindness of the ancient dispensation, and from either party nobleness disappears. The experience of England is full of lessons for the working people on this subject. Fortunately, we seem likely to escape the worst perils from which they might deliver us. Establishments like Price's Candle Company, and, better still, experiments like Sir Francis

tion among working men-a system which only needs to be understood in order to be adopted by our own more intelligent artisans.

JOKES IN COUNCIL.

The degree of solemnity proper for an "anniversary" has never been determined with mathematical accuracy, and for the reason that it depends upon so many contingencies-the condition of the treasury, the state of the cause, the digestion of the orators, and the receptivity of an audience which can only defend itself against folly by resolutely refusing to laugh at the jokes, though they may be "as "transparent as barricadoes," and "as lustrous "as ebony." When the company, however, is disposed to be cheerful, we must protest that it is unfair to throw wet blankets upon its bilarity, and to subject little newborn witticisms to a sort of negative infanticide. At the Baptist Annual Reunion, for instance, which was held in Chicago on the 27th ult., they were having what is popularly called "a good time." "Dr. Humphrey," says the report before us, "by his happy hits, kept 'the congregation in the happiest mood." Mr. Davis of Cincinnati followed in a facetious strain. And then, before the chuckles had subsided, came the wet blanket. An excellent Doctor of Divinity told them that "he was unable to make puns or to perpetrate jokes. He came of a tough old Presbyterian stock, and joking 'was not a part of their business," This was a damper, and the congregation made haste to sing a hymn and to adjourn, in weeping silence, to their virtuous sheets.

We did not know before that the Presbyterians were under peculiar vows of solemnity, and we certainly can recall to mind at least one clergyman of that faith who laughed at the jokes of others, and made jokes of his own, without impairing a usefulness which we never heard anybody dispute. The autobiography of Dr. Carlyle and the compilation of Dean Ramsay show that the Scotch parsons have a dry and palatable wit which is peculiarly theirs. "The Reel of Tullochgorum," perhaps the very jolliest so .g in any language, was written by a elergymar, and has a chorus which is worth quoting:

"Blithe and merry we's be a'. Blithe and merry, blithe and merry, Blithe and merry we's be a', And mak' a cheerfu' quorum."

This is conceived in the very spirit of Martin Lather, and might have been written by him for a family fete. Charles Wesley's retort, when remonstrated with on the liveliness of the Methodist singing, is well known. He did not see why the devil should have all the good

May is, or would be, if the latitudes and longitudes did not get strangely mixed and twisted, a merry month; and the May anniversaries here, in Boston, and elsewhere, have always been affected by the cheerful contagion of the season, which has broken out in the shape of tea parties, fancy fairs, floral festivals, and musical conventions; and from all these, from the social converse, the innocent relaxations, and the glad meeting of friends long separated, we have never been informed that any harm has happened. We think none the less respectfully of clergymen because we have been told and do verily believe that in private they are fond of a little fun. and indulge in amicable attacks and rejoinders. We have sometimes thought that if they would disport themselves a little oftener in this mild way, the number of voyages to Europe in search of brains, stomachs, lungs, and livers might be considerably diminished. It is hardly fair to snub the poor men when in public they kick and crow a little in their sable swaddlingclothes. The Doctor at Chicago objected to puns. Now, a pun, we know, is of very dubious reputation in the classification of wit; but then some puns are good enough to be witty, and some are bad enough to be good; and we might urge that anniversary puns are usually of the latter variety. It would be hard if a visiting brother who has been inventing and arranging a pan during a railway journey of perhaps a thousand miles, should be cut off from modestly airing it in the Assembly. Such severity. we affirm, would be needlessly cruel; and to receive the explosion of the cherished jeu d'esprit in a silence thermometrically ten degrees below zero, would argue a prevalent coldness of heart if not reprehensible envy. If only the good jokes are to be laughed at in this world, we have a melancholy prospect before us, for they are, according to our observation, usually in the minority. Who has not, in his time, charitably giggled at a thousand bad ones and gone into convulsions of merriment over the most deplorable failures?

It may not be Presbyterian "to perpetrate jokes," as the Doctor at Chicago solemnly affirmed; but neither is it Presbyterian to eat one's breakfast or to pull on one's coat. A man might be a good Presbyterian, yet never once in his life-time attend the Annual Reunion. There is no scriptural law enjoining the observance of these pilgrimages; and those who go with peas in their boots may innocently boil those globular torments before starting. There are two ways of accepting life, and both of them are reasonable. This is a vile, wicked world, and therefore we should be sad. It is also a beautiful world, and therefore we should be merry. We should be sorry to have our anniversary meetings sink into straight-laced synods; and so we have, although we are secular, ventured to say a word for the tea-parties, the funny speeches, and even the puns.

THE DRAMA. BARNUM'S MUSEUM. A three-act melo-drama, called "The Robber Judge; Or, the Thieves of Paris," was brought out here on fonday afternoon, but we did not witness its perform-Monday afternoon, but we did not witness its performance until yesterday, when it was acted to a preity good afternoon audience. It is an intensely romantic and highly improbable play, and is written for the most part, in extravagant language. But it is the peculiar virtue of this kind of play, we believe, that it o'er-steps the modesty of nature. An entirely creditions, not to say an unripe, imagination is indispensably requisite for the enjoyment of works of this class. The audience that witnessed the representation yesterday appeared to like "The Robber Judge," and to admire its hero as well in his highwayman's garb as in his robes of Justice. He touches sooth extremes of discomfort, in the course of the pieceas will be inferred from this remark. Mr. Levick was his representative—an meter who always evinces a lively fancy and genuine carnesiness, and whose acting is generally correct and picturesque. We could not help thinking, indeed, as we noted Mr. Levick's fidelity and real, that but for him this high pressure drama of "The Robber Judge" would have gone near to seem ridiculous. That marvelous actor, Mr. Guion, whose genius and gesticulation are unlike unbounded, participated in the performance, and leut it an irresistible charm of gentle mirth. Mr. Brookes was there, too, with his nose duly reddened, and his humorous mind in the glow and luster of full operation. He made everybody laugh very much, as did also many of his theatrical coadjutors. To day at the Museum will be given the celebrated play of "The Stranger." Poer old fur-arimmed, deep-graubbing humbug, when wilt thou be left at peace. ance until yesterday, when it was acted to a pretty good DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Lacoste-a youthful aspirant for dramatic distinction, who has from time to time, within the past two years, appeared in this city as an actress and as a reader—is announced to give "a, dramatic recital," on Thursday evening next, at Steinway Hall.

They have an been copied up in the books by his clerical force, and everything needed has been done except that Mr. Surrogate Tucker has not signed the record. The statute requires him to do this; why does he not do it? This is the only record of these wills the public have, and it is shameful that it should be allowed to go so long without the Surrogate's like the statute of the statute of the statute of the statute requires him to do this; why does he not do it? This like true his days are in all probability numbered, for have, and it is shameful that it should be allowed to go so long without the Surrogate's like to be thus critical—negatively on President Johnson, and positively on President Johnson, and positively on President Johnson, and positively on President Johnson is, it seems, seriously ill. Report says his complaint is Bright's disease of the kidneys. If the business, have repeat that the business, and become abore in oregon has suffered more for Democratic principles that the Greeks at his doors is uncertain. Unquestionate conducted on the principle that the working beople may, out of the proceeds of their own labor, purchase a direct interest in the business, and become a suffered more for Democratic principles. It is not true, not only for his own what Democrate ought to be one as successful as a wiser, firmer, and more loved to go so long without the Surrogate's like Sir Francis Crosley's, whose immense carpet manufactory is making a new dash in politics. He crosley's, whose immense carpet manufactory is making a new dash in doors is uncertain. Unquestionate on the proceeds of their own labor, purchase a direct interest in the business, and become abore to the suffered more for Democratic principles. The world sees is as rarely curable as confirmed consumptions of the proceeds of their own labor, purchase a direct interest in the business, and become a suffered more for Democratic principles. The world sees is as rarely curable as confirmed consumptions. They are manufactory is making a new st

WASHINGTON.

GENT GRANT ON BEMOVALS-ATTORNEY-GEN. STAM ERRY'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPINION—THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SHERIDAN'S RECENT ACTS-REGULA-TIONS FOR DEPOSITING INTERNAL REVENUE MONEYA

SY TRIBURARE TO THE PRIDONE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11, 1807. The following are copies of the original telegrame of Gens. Grant and Sheridan relative to the threat ented removal of Governors Throckmorton and Wella These communications were made over two months ago, but, although frequently referred to in news. papers, have never yet been published: NEW-ORLEANS, 1 p. m. April 2, 1877.

Gen. U. S. GRANT: I transmit by mail to-day a communication from Gan. Griffin, in which he asks for the removal of Gov. Throckmorton of Texas. I feel like Griffia on the subject that he ought to be removed, and I fear I will be obliged to remove the Governor of Louisiana. He is impeding me as much as he can. I will commence the registration of Louisiana as soon as the supplemental bill reaches me officially. I feel myself fully equal to the new task, and hope to get through with it creditably to the military. I send Griffin's application and this telegram asking the benefit of your judgment. It is my intention to make but few removals. . P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General,

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1861. To Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, New-Orleans, La. I would advise that no removal of Governors of States be made at present. It is a question now under consideration whether the power exists under the law to re-

the 6th section of the act promulgated in Orders No. 33. U. S. GRANT, General. Attorney-Gen. Stanberry's opinion, as recently published, was so imperfectly transmitted or printed that he has determined that the forthcoming opinion on powers of military commanders shall not be given to the public until printed copies of it can be prepared for transmission by mail to the leading journals of the country. The main points of this opinion were submitted to and approved by the Cabinet to-day. There seems to be no doubt that he decides that military commanders cannot remove civil offi-

cers and put other civilians in their places.

move except by special act of Congress, or by trial under

The Cabinet also had under consideration the Indian trouble and Sheridan's removal of Gov. Wells, Upon the former subject the sentiment of the Admiristration is generally in accordance with the views expressed by Gen. Sherman, and steps will be immediately taken to correct the abuses practiced by Indian agents, contractors, quartermasters, etc., tie real fomenters of trouble and bloodshed. The sction of Sheridan, in the removal of Wells, does not meet with the approval of the Administration. The Reconstruction acts are regarded by the Cabinet as exceedingly oppressive and harsh in themselves, and they think no forced construction of the law should be permitted wherely greater hardship can be worked. The opinion of the Cabinet is that there is no warrant of law for the removal of State officers. President Johnson denies that any rings have been working for the removal of Sheridan, and but one person, who calls himself a Radical, has suggested it. Mr. Johnson also denics that he has encouraged any one to believe that he

has entertained the idea of such a removal. The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded the following order to the revenue officers under his control:

The Secretary of the Treasury finds it necessary to prescribe the following regulations for your guidance, based upon specific provisions of law, for violations of which penalties of a severe character are provided, and to amounce that failure to comply with these regulations will be met, in each instance brought to his notice, with such action as the law and the necessatics of the public service imperatively require. In special instances at may at times be advisable to modify, in some respects, these regulations, but this will be done, when necessary, only by letter from the Department. In no event, however, will the placing of public moneys to the credit of private account be tolerated.

First: A Collector, Deputy-Collector, or Agent, living in the same city or town with a United States Depository, must deposit his entire receipts at the close of each day.

Second: Where he lives away from a United States Depository, and daily deposits for that reason atc impracticable, he shall forward funds for deposit as often as he receives \$1,000, and at least once in each month, irrespective of the amount received.

Third: The distribution or division by a financial officer of deposits among Depositories, not required for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the interests of the Government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the universe of the government and at its expense, for the alloged purpose of giving each deposit and will share, will not be allowed, and any auch practice must be entirely discontinued. All collection TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1807

the United States, on account of and in the name of their principus, believing that greater comony and dispatch will thereby be attained.

Fifth: All officers charged with the collection, reception, or safe-keeping of United States moneys, are hereby, and by law, forbidden to deposit the same, or any portion thereof, in any United States National Bank depository, or in any State or private bank, or with private ladividuals or bankers to their private credits, or to the credit of what is known as a "collectors' account." All collectors and their deputies or agents are hereby required, whenever they place moneys received for public dues in a United States depository, to cause the same to be credited forthwith to the account of the Treasurer of the United States and take proper certificates of deposit therefor, and forward the same at once to this Department; and the prohibition of keeping a "collector's account" is extended to all depositories and depository banks of the United States. Deputy Collectors or agents, or Acting Collectors, when depositing, will take certificates of deposit in the name of the Collectors whose agents or deputies they are, or for whom they are acting as depositors. All moneys received from compromises of frauda upon the internal revenue must be disposed of as directed in Circular No. 38, dated Jan. 20, 1886, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The same prompt depositing of these moneys is required as hereinbefore indicated. All moneys advanced from the Treasury to a Collector, in his capacity as disbursing agent of the United States, must be deposited to his official credit

before indicated. All moneys advanced from the Treasury to a Collector, in his capacity as disbursing a gent of the United States, must be deposited to his official credis as such disbursing agent, and drawn upon only in such capacity. Deposits of such moneys must be made either with the Treasurer, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers, or regular designated depositories of the United States, or with a National Bank depository, when specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose under the act of June 14, 1566, and not otherwise. Reference is hereby mady to the Secretary's Circular of October 1, 1866, relative to the transportation of public moneys by express when such transportation is necessary to carry out the foregoing requirements. H. McCullocii, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Executive Board of the Union Congressional Committee, baying concluded its conference with Committee, having concluded its conference with the National Executive Committee of the Republican party at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Gen. Schenek, the Chairman of the former, has returned to this city. The final arrangements for a more vigorous canvass of the South in the interest of the Republican party were agreed upon, and it was also resolved that no speakers be sent on this mission who would advocate any more radical ideas

than those contained in the Military Reconstruction

bill now in operation. The report of the Annual Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, has been received at the Navy Department. Among its recommendations are the following, viz.: That the standard of qualification for admission to the Academy be raised; that the decisions of the Examining Board shall in all cases be final; that two naval officers be added to the Board to decide upon the apparent aptitude of candidates for naval service; that more prominence be given to gunnery as a branch of study than it now receives: that hereafter vacancies in the Academic staff be tilled by the appointment of naval officers. The report closes with a warm enlogy of Admiral Porter. It is reported that Secretary McCulloch knew of the abstraction of the 99 \$1,000 bonds, reported sometime ago, a month previous to the publication of the

that the guilty parties would be detected. It is also said Mr. S. M. Clarke of the printing bureau knew of the affair some days before it was reported to the Sec-

fact. It was kept quiet so long a time from hopes

The telegrams stating that the President is very ill are untrue. Mr. Johnson was scarcely ever in better health than he was yesterday and to-day, and except that he suffered from a slight cold on Sunday last, he has not been ill for two or three weeks.

The State Department learns that, under instruct tions, Mr. Adams has interposed in the cases of the Fenians convicted at Dublin-Col. Burke, McCafferty, and McClure-all of whose sentences of death have been commuted. In the case of McCafferty. writ of error in review of the conviction was, at the suggestion of his counsel, sued out in behalf of the prisoner at the instance and expense of the United

Ninety-three suits were commenced to-day by the claimants of the Savannah cotton, alleged to have been captured by Gen. Sherman, and sold in the City of New-York. The claims amount to about \$4,003,006 in gold, and the suits are authorized by recent acts of Congress.

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THIS EVENING-PAUST. The Worred Sister

THIS EVENING-EUSTACHE. Mr. J. H. Budworth

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Hoer's Mart Extract acted like "a charm" in my case, "hemor than thugs." W. S. Brown, Olean, Courtland County.

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Mas. Wisslow's Southing Strup is the prescription of one of

the bowels, corrects acidity, and fives rest and health to the child.

"Mus. Winglow's Scotning Strup,"

Having the fee simile of "Curris & Pennins" on the outside

CHEAP FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY .- The

Attention is called to the sale, on Thurs

oax, 13th inst. of Lore at Highwood Station, on the Northern Rallroad of New-Jersey, 15 miles from Jersey City ferre, by A. J. BLEECKER, Sox to G., in another part of this paper. Free passes on the relirvad can be and on application at the Auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

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muaran Dismass, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Foreheas r Scalp; no remedy has ever proved its equal. Foreste by all druppist

THE REASON WHY .- An evening paper thus learn-

Wite flor !- A musical critic of a morning paper speaks complimenta-rily of Carl Ross's rendering of certain "mole." New, if this be a more necessary beyond to an American reader when soics, why not speak of more than one complian as counties, or of rebuses as reco, &c., ed ab-

Does the learned critic know that soli is the plural of the Italian solo, and therefore grammatically correct, though solos may be in common use; but that omnibus being a Latin dative and rebus a Latin ablative, the formation of the plurals omnibi and rebi would be correct neither in English nor in Latin, nor in any language † That's what's the difference. Si lucuisses philosophus mansisses.

Lowis Figuardo, for many years a leading banker in Providence, R. L. died recently.

The Hon. James Wilson, our late Minister to Venezuela, has returned to his home in Crawfordsville, and

The Rev. Olympia Brown will address her fellow.

The Genera Courier learns that President Jackson of

The Rev. Peter Farrall, assistant paster of St.

Toresa's Church of this City, died yesterday, in the thirty-second year of his age. His death is deeply regretted by his broads and acquaintances.

edly comments on a supposed grammatical siu of a co

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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placing of public moneys to the credit of private

sel for the prosecution and defense, with considerable ingennity and ability. Judge Fisher will give his decision this morning.

Gen. Sherman in assuming the direction of the Indian War has properly taken charge of torial forces. This will restrain the fury of ing to invade the Indians before even defense is necessary. ___

Servia, who have to pay to the Sultan an annual tribute.

The President has said that he has never inquestion before the Cabinet is decided.

TRAVELERS WHO PRIZE THEIR TEETH SHOULD Use Dr. Luca's Tooth Tarlets. Nest and convenient. No spilling or vesting. Recommended by the first Dentitate. Sold by the Bruggista. Office, No. 170 Broadway, corner Kintbest.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, Mr. Harris introduced a report providing for the appointment of nineteen Standing Committees, among which should be divided the revision of the Constitution. It was ordered to be printed. A number of motions relating to the Court of Appeals, Industrial Interests, &c., were laid on the table. Mr. Greeley's resolutions calling for information relative to the Canals were debated at length by Messrs. Brooks, Church, Alvord, and others, and as amended on motion of Mr. Church, to direct the inquiries to the Commissioner of the Canal Fund, were passed. We print a very full report of the proceedings.

We see that Surrogate Tucker has again called ipon the Board of Supervisors to give him an increased clerical force. Does the Surrogate make this request in ignorance of the provision of the County Tax Levy Act of 1867, to the effect that the Board of Supervisors is prohibited from creating any new office or department in the administration of County affairs? Or does Mr. Tucker, having full knowledge in the premises, ask the Board of Supervisors to violate the law? It may be that some of his records are not copied up, but if this be so, the remedy is for Mr. Tucker to set his present clerical force at work. If he will do this, and attend to his own duties, the records of his office will not suffer from the want of a score or more of sinecure incompe-